The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XI. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878. NO 38

Hardware, Stoves, Tin, &c.

Hardware,

STOVES,

TIN-WARE,

AND

Agricultural Implements,

AT

LINDLEY & KEMP'S

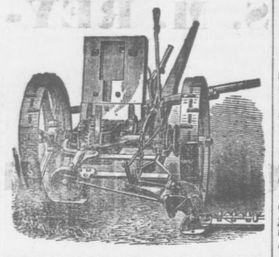
Middletown Stove

AND

Hardware House

Middletown, Delaware.

WHEELER No. 6



MOWER & REAPER

A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Sadlers, Shoemakers and others, with many House-furnishing articles. We invite the public to call and examine our prices.

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THE BEST IN USE.

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ON MAIN STREET,

we respectfully solicit a continuance of his patronage. We will have constantly on hand

Stoves & Heaters.

Among others, Victor Cook Range, Middletown Cook, Harvest Home Range, Niagara Cook, Anchor Stoves and Heaters, Perry Fireplace Heaters, etc., etc.

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for all kinds of

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Tin Ware of every description made to order and repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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LINDLEY & KEMP.

March 16, 1878. tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

Great Improvement in Wheat Culture

After having thought much and given considerable attention to the culture of Wheat, and gathered all the information I could by experiments of my own and that of others, and whatever information I could obtain from Agricultural journals, I became fully convinced that as yet we were losing much in that old and common method of raising wheat and that the only true and profitable manner of raising it is to cultivate it as near as possible like other cultivated grain;—not by hand-power, neither by horse-power half done, but with some kind of a Cultivator that will do good work and be a success in attaining that which it was intended for. At the same time economize labor by doing as much work in a day as can be done in an ordinary Wheat Drill, which I have no doubt would be satisfactory to all parties.

To form these conclusions was one thing, but to get up the right kind of a machine to work satisfactorily was another. I found that wheat drilled in the old style would not admit of cultivation, for the reason that the rows were too near together, eight sowing boots generally being allotted to an ordinary Drill. Then after concluding to close every alternate spout, or small seed-box, and remove every other boot, I again found that would not answer, as the spaces between the sowing boots would not be equally divided. And just here another very important point presented itself. One of the principal objections against the old style Drill is, that it sows the Wheat too thick or too close together in the small row. For example; an ordinary Drill has eight sowing boots, and out of a dozen different makes not one will spread the wheat one inch in the row. Thus it is easy for any one to understand that in a whole Drill breadth, the wheat from all the eight boots, at one inch in the row, *stands on only 8 inches of ground, while the new style Drill has four sowing boots instead of eight, and each one is so arranged with a Sp. eader, so as to put the seed regular in the rows 4 inches wide; therefore this Drill, with four sowing boots, and each sowing it 4 inches wide, will deposit the seed over 16 inches of ground instead of 8, consequently it is very evident that this Drill sows the same quantity of seed on an acre only half as thick or close together in the row as the old style Drill, thus doing away with the thick sowing objection;* and in addition to this, it still leaves 10 2-5 or nearly 11 inches between the rows for Spring cultivation, the one great point necessary in the raising of all crops. It is an acknowledged fact and well known to every practical farmer, that it is by cultivation only he raises his fine crops of corn, tobacco and potatoes; and if he did not cultivate those crops they would not produce one-third they do by cultivation, though they are planted soon after plowing, or in other words, in fresh plowed ground. These are solid facts, and so admitted by all; therefore, it is but fair to say that two-thirds of the crops (or 66⅔ per cent.) is due only to having been cultivated. Now, then, if so large a per cent. of the crops, is due alone to cultivation, why should not cultivation pay fully as large a per cent., or even larger, in the Wheat crop. The principle of cultivation would answer: *Certainly it will pay fully as well.* For this reason Wheat ground is generally plowed in August. About the 15th of September the average farmer is done seeding; then from that time on that ground is left to produce a crop, such as it will be after being exposed to all the beating storms, snow and rains of all Winter; and when Spring comes, is beaten down as hard as though it had not been plowed at all the previous August. What is the result; an average of 14 bushels per acre in the United States.

From the 15th of September, when wheat ground is seeded, to the 15th of the following April, is seven months; and as it is a well known fact that no plant will thrive or even grow at all without the influence of the atmosphere and the sun, neither can penetrate ground that has been beaten down for seven months until it is quite hard, near as well, and with anything like as good results as it can penetrate fresh cultivated ground; and any person having the least idea of the good result derived from the cultivation of any kind of a crop will admit this. Now, when we see plainly that such are the undeniable facts, must we not therefore at once admit that the cultivation of the Wheat ground is all the more necessary in the Spring of the year, after having been beaten down for seven months and left untouched all that time, and will therefore show a larger per centage of benefit and gain from having been cultivated than other crops accordingly. After taking all the above mentioned facts into consideration, as well as the good and sound principles of cultivation, I concluded to test the matter fairly and exact, for my own satisfaction as well as for that of others, who acknowledged that their Wheat crops are only about half the product they should be. To do so I induced one of our farmers, Levi W. Groff, of West Earl Township, Lancaster county, Pa., to sow about the half of a field on this new method, and the other half on the old style. The sowing was done about the 24th day of September, 1876; the quantity of seed sown was 1½ bushels of Wheat per acre; and exactly, or near as possible, that quantity was sowed on every acre in the field. As to choice of quality of land in the field, there was none; for the reason that there is no hill in the field, it being a nice level tract, and the quality of land very fair, and as near the same all over, I think, as it is possible to have it. About the middle of April, 1877, the half that was sowed on the new plan was cultivated, which showed a considerable difference in improvement in one week's time, when compared with the opposite half which was not cultivated, as it looked stronger and had a fine, thrifty and better color; notwithstanding that quite a large per cent. of it was cropped by this first cultivation, on account of not having the protectors put on the cultivator then, yet to protect the growing grain from being covered with earth, which was found very necessary to do, or cover entirely too much grain, the protectors were therefore put on the cultivator, and then cultivated the same part of the field the second time, about the 1st of May, which improved it still more accordingly. It was then again cultivated about the middle of May, this being the third and last time. This last cultivation I thought did it as much good as either of the former times did; the result was it looked stronger, firmer, and had a better appearance in general than the opposite uncultivated tract had; and when it came into heads there was a marked difference, as the heads on the uncultivated tract were about the same as are generally seen in an ordinary field farmed on the old style; while the heads on the cultivated tract were much better filled and larger, plenty of them measuring over six inches in length. Even the straw was considerably coarser and stronger, which of course makes it less liable to fall or go down—the difference was so great that it could easily be noticed without a close examination. When harvest time came both of these tracts were cut on the same day. Thus it will be noticed that both tracts were treated alike in the time of seeding, quantity of seed per acre, and also in cutting it all at the same time; the only difference being that the one was cultivated and the other was not. Before cutting it, however, E. H. Burkholder, a general Surveyor and Justice of the Peace, was called to measure off two acres, side by side, on each tract, which was separately threshed soon after and produced as follows: Two cultivated acres produced 72 bushels and 30 pounds, or 36 bushels and 15 pounds per acre. Two uncultivated acres produced 30 bushels and 4 pounds, or 25 bushels and 2 pounds per acre. Difference in favor of cultivation—which was produced at an expense of 60 cents per acre—11 bushels and 13 pounds per acre.

Another tract was also sown on the same farm on this new method, but as it was not sown until October 8th, it was later in the Spring and therefor not cultivated until the protectors were put on, therefore covering none of the growing grain. And this tract produced SIXTY-ONE BUSHELS AND FIFTEEN POUNDS PER ACRE.

This tract was also measured by the same Surveyor. The result was certainly very satisfactory, but not more so, I think, than farmers' wheat crops generally would be if they were properly cultivated.

The attachments are simple, and will apply to all Drills.

At a meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, a committee of four of its members were appointed as a Visiting Committee to go to the above-mentioned farm and examine into this new method of cultivating wheat, which they did a day or two before it was cut, and they admitted that the difference in favor of cultivation was greater than they had even expected. All of them approved of this new method and heartily endorsed it, and requested Mr. Levi W. Groff to make a report to the Agricultural Society as soon as he had threshed it, which he accordingly did. The Committee therefore made the following reply:

We, the undersigned, visited the farm of Mr. Levi W. Groff, about harvest time, and fully concur in his report, so far as we could judge at that time.

H. M. ENGLE, LEVI S. REIST,
CALVIN COOPER, PETER S. REIST.

Mr. Engle said he had examined Mr. Groff's clover and timothy, and believed it would be very superior. He trusted that not a few of our farmers would adopt Mr. Groff's plan of cultivation. He would do so himself, and from his observation he was sure it would pay.

Mr. Pownall said that on a former occasion he had objected to cultivating the Wheat crop in the way adopted by Mr. Groff, on the ground that it would injure the grass that was to follow the Wheat; but from an experiment of his own he was now convinced that it would not.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we visited the farm of Mr. Levi W. Groff, in the month of July, 1877, in the midst of harvest, and examined a field of Wheat sowed, in part, the ordinary way, and in part by a Drill invented (and now patented) by Adam B. Groff, which Drill by some modification of parts is converted into a Cultivator, and by means of which the wheat is cultivated the same as corn with the Cultivator. One part of the field we examined had been treated by the new invention; that the Wheat on the part of the field sowed by this new Drill and treated as aforesaid, was much better than the other part of the field, larger and stronger in the straw, and in heads proportionately still better, and in the yield in the bushel better by eleven (11) bushels to the acre, as verified by Mr. Groff by separate threshing and measuring. [Signed:]

AND. M. FRANZ, GEO. K. REED,
WALTER G. EVANS, D. P. LOCHER.
A. B. GROFF,
Bareville, Lancaster Co., Penn.

NEAR MT. PLEASANT, Del., Sept. 10, 1878.

To the Farmers of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia:

Gentlemen—My attention was first called to the cultivation of wheat by reading an article in the July issue of the *American Farmer*, and while it looked very straight and plausible, yet as I knew none of the parties referred to, I determined to go to Lancaster county, Pa., to investigate the matter, see if it was real, and if as represented secure the right to use the device at Wheatland. I found Mr. A. B. Groff the inventor of the attachments (who is a son of Mr. Levi W. Groff) to be an exceedingly courteous, intelligent, thourough-going, practical Lancaster county farmer, and after examining the premises, talking with his neighboors, &c., found the representations of the papers fully sustained. I was so well satisfied that it was the true way to raise both wheat and grass that I then and there determined to put in my coming crop of 155 acres the same way.

I little supposed at that time that I would ever do more than purchase an individual right to use it; but upon further investigation am so fully convinced of the merits of the device that I have secured the sole right of the entire Peninsula. And as the attachments for this combined improvement can be adjusted to any make of drill, I am now prepared to furnish them to our farmers, thereby enabling them to have the benefit of Mr. Groff's skill and ingenuity.

It is not too late for this Fall's sowing if application is made to me *at once.*

Price for the whole thing, all complete, with the right to use the same anywhere on the Peninsula, $50.

Terms made accommodating.

A Drill, with attachments, with specimens of Mr. Groff's wheat and straw, will be on exhibition at the Worten, Dover and Middletown Fairs.

For further information, address

JOHN A. JONES,
Mt. Pleasant, Delaware.

READ TESTIMONIALS.

My cultivated Wheat last year was a grand success, having raised *61½* bushels per acre. This was on a small plot of several acres which was in high order. This year on a field containing nine acres and eighty-five perches, without measure, I raised *454½* bushels of Wheat, of the Clawson variety—an average of *47½* bushels per acre, which, taking the difference in the quality of the land and the size of the field into consideration, I consider as even better than last year's yield. My Wheat was visited this year by hundreds of persons, and variously estimated at from *45* to *55* bushels per acre. And I am confident if it had not been affected by the red rust, which was universally the case throughout this section this season, that the yield would have been fully *55* bushels per acre. In all my experience of *42* years farming, I never raised such Wheat and Grass as I am now raising by cultivating in the spring.

My wheat was sowed and cultivated with A. B. Groff's Combined Seeder and Cultivator which worked very well, and does all that is claimed for it. LEVI W. GROFF.

Bareville, Pa., Aug. 6, 1878.

Testimonial from Judge Livingston.

I was raised on a farm, therefore claim to know something about the culture of wheat, etc., and hereby certify that I closely examined Levi W. Groff's cultivated wheat this past season, and must acknowledge that it was the finest wheat I ever saw stand on the ground, straight and strong in the straw, not lodged, the heads so uniformly large; have no hesitancy in saying I believe it will yield from 50 to 55 bushels per acre over a field of ten acres. This wheat was cultivated with A. B. Groff's Combined Seeder and Cultivator, which is most admirably constructed for this purpose, and I am fully convinced will do all that is claimed for it.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. B. LIVINGSTON.

Lancaster, Pa., July 29, 1878.

Testimonial from Judge Patterson and Others.

We examined Levi W. Groff's cultivated Wheat on the 27th day of June last—never saw any better anywhere. In fact we are free to say, it exceeds in excellence and yield anything we have ever before seen of Wheat kind and believe it will yield about FIFTY BUSHELS per acre. As to the Grass, will simply say we never saw its equal. A. B. Groff's Combined Seeder and Cultivator is admirably adapted for this purpose, and we are satisfied that it will do all that is claimed for it, and do it well.

D. W. PATTERSON,
JOHN K. REED,
MOSES GEISENBERGER

Lancasser, Pa., July 20, 1878.

Testimonial from Prof. S S. Rathyon.

Examined Mr. Groff's cultivated Wheat, and am fully convinced that cultivation benefits the crop very much. Noticed a vast difference between the cultivated and uncultivated Wheat in the neighborhood. *The cultivated stood firm and erect—the uncultivated was lodged.* The Grass was very fine.

S. S. RATHVON.

Lancaster, Pa., August 3, 1878.

Have observed Mr. Levi W. Groff's cultivated Wheat, and am free to say I noticed very much of a difference in favor of cultivation; and believe the day is not far distant when all progressive Farmers will adopt *this* method. CALVIN COOPER,

Pres. Lancaster Co. Agr'l & Hort'l Soc.
Bird-in-hand, August 5, 1878.

Examining into Mr. Levi W. Groff's cultivated Wheat, thoroughly convinced me of the great benefit in cultivation, both for Wheat and Grass, and believe all progressive Farmers will adopt *his* method. H. M. ENGLE.

Ex-Prest. Lancaster Co. A. & Hor'l. Soc'y.

I visited the Wheat fields upon the Groff farm in West Earl township, Lan. Co., Pa., about ten days before Wheat was fit to cut. *The Wheat was the finest I ever saw grow out of the ground.* I think it actually will yield FIFTY BUSHELS per acre. I fully approve of your method of cultivating. Respectfully,

HENRY COPE.

Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa., August 8, 1878.

Compared Mr. Groff's cultivated Wheat on the 20th of June last with the uncultivated Wheat in the neighborhood—think his will be about fifteen bushels more per acre. Is coarse and strong in the straw, heads large and uniform, and estimate the yield about FIFTY BUSHELS per acre.

ALEX. UNDERWOOD,
L. N. BAILEY.

Mechanicsburg, Cumb. Co., Pa., July 1, '78

Mr. Groff's cultivated Wheat is heavy and strong in the straw, not lodged, large-headed and well filled and decidedly the most promising wheat we have seen anywhere for a large yield. We estimate the yield from FORTY-FIVE TO FIFTY BUSHELS per acre.

JACOB L. NISSLEY,
JOHN HENDRICKSON.

Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., July 2, '78.

Mr. Groff's cultivated Wheat is a grand success—coarse and strong in the straw, not lodged, and large and uniformly headed. I estimate the yield at about FIFTY BUSHELS per acre. GEO. HAUCK.

Mechanicsb'g, Cumb. co., Pa., July 2, '78.

It will certainly pay to cultivate Wheat of your method, as it will increase the crop at least one-third. I understand that our "Farmers' Club" and the "Octoraro Grange" approve of your method of cultivation.

LEVI SCARLET.

Christiana, Lancaster co., Pa., Aug. 8, '78.

From the Litz (Pa.) Record.

The very first glance, we think, must convince the most skeptical of the superiority of this method of raising wheat, and a closer examination only intensifies this conviction, as does a comparison with a neighbor's field, which ordinarily would be called very fine, but is fairly dwarfed by the contrast with the Groff wheat. The stalks are straight and stiff and remarkably uniform in height; the ears are at least one-third larger than ordinary large wheat ears, and the berry is largcr. It was "a sight to see" to look over these beautiful fields, and the gathering in of such a bountiful harvest will be a delight irrespective of its dollar and cent value.

From the Practical Farmer.

The wheat looked vigorous, uniform in height, firmly set, rich in color, having that peculiar shade of green which indicates a healthy state of the plant. We closely compared it with adjoining fields on other farms having equally as good soil, equally enriched with fertilizers, and as well put in, but not in with the common drill. It really would not admit of comparison. There was a difference of almost one-half in favor of the cultivated wheat.

I particularly call attention to that portion of Mr. Groff's testimonial which reads thus: "I am confident if it had not been affected by the *red rust*, which was universally the case throughout this section this season, that the yield would have been fully 55 bushels per acre."

Mr. R. E. Smith, of Middletown, informed me that last year, on his farm near Hillsborough, Md., he sowed, just as an experiment, three pecks of wheat on about one-half acre of ground, and *cultivated* it in the Spring with a small cultivator, as he would corn, which produced him 20 bushels. He says some of the heads measured over 6 inches long, which corresponds exactly with those in my possession grown by Mr. Groff.

Mr. H. Clayton, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, sowed about five acres of the same kind of wheat last Fall, on what I know to be the best land on his farm (as it has been tilled as a truck patch for a number of years), on which he put 250 lbs. of phosphate, and he informs me that he got 11 bushels per acre. Along side of it he got over 25 bushels of red wheat per acre.

Mr. J. R. Hall, casbier of the same bank, informs me that on his farm in Cecil county, Md., near the Pennsylvania line, with 200 lbs. of phosphate, he only got 10 bushels per acre.

Mr. Thos Clayton, near Mount Pleasant, *on a small plot* of ground, of the same kind of wheat, heavily phosphated, threshed about 10 bushels per acre.

Mr. W. Ellison, living on the farm of John Drummond, Esq., in Middle Neck, Cecil Co., Md., with 300 lbs. of phosphate, per acre, informs me that he did not get his seed where he sowed the Clawson wheat.

Now, while I do not know the *exact* quantity of red wheat (not so much injured by rust) that these four gentlemen raised—I presume it was from 18 to 25 bushels per acre—does it not show that Mr. Groff would have gotten at least 55 bushels per acre if it had not been for the rust, as he states in his testimonial?

I know that some will say that Mr. Groff's land is good. Granting this, we must also remember that his wheat grew on a wheat stubble, without either phosphate or manure.

Let me ask just here—Is Mr. Smith's land so much better than Mr. Clayton's *truck patch*, which has had load after load of stable manure for several years past, and an application of 50 lbs. more of phosphate last year, that he should raise 29 *bushels more per acre?*

It is not evident that the great difference, both in the quality, the size of the grain, and the yield of these lots of wheat, was the result of *cultivation which stimulated and forced it on to perfection.*

J. T. GEARS & CO.,

Middletown, Del.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Farming Implements, etc.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND PLOWS, HARROWS and CULTIVATORS, and will make wagons to order in the very best manner.

Jobbing of all kinds, prompt, neat and cheap.

A full line of

CASTINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

HORSE SHOEING.

On and after this date we will do plain shoeing at $1 Cash, or $1 25 credit. A slight advance on above prices for shoeing horses that interfere.

Having increased our facilities for manufacturing and jobbing, and having determined to turn out only good work, and at prices to suit the times. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage in our line.

Middletown, Del., March 9, 1878.-tf

A NEW BAKERY,

CONFECTIONERY,

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON.

HAVING TAKEN THE NEW AND COMmodious Bakery, on Main Street, next door to Eliason & Benson's Store, Middletown, Del., I would be glad to serve the public with the choicest BREAD, CAKES and CONFECTIONERY, of my own manufacture, at the most reasonable prices. I have in connection with my Bakery and Confectionary a large ICE CREAM PARLOR, fitted up in a neat and handsome manner, where ladies and gentlemen will be served with the utmost attention.

I am also manufacturing plain and fancy Candies which I will wholesale at city prices.

Fine Cakes always on hand. Ornamented Cakes made to order in the best manner and at short notice. Wedding cakes a specialty. Give me a call. M. CUMMINGS,

may 25-tf Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY OVER Eliason's Store. Apply to

J. F. ELIASON,

Sept. 14, 1878. Middletown, Del.

Grain Wanted!

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST MARKET Price will be paid. On land or water.

GEO. M. D. HART,

dec 1-tf Townsend, Del.

Select Poetry.

ME.

A SONG OUT OF SEASON.

Half hidden in leaves,
One barely perceives,
A bonny big baby called Me;
A sweet little girl,
With her hair all a-curl,
Up in the mulberry-tree!

Her small finger-tips
Are stained, and her lips
Are purple as purple can be;
'Twoud tell tales to kiss
Such a merry young miss
Up in the mulberry-tree!

I firmly believe
This daughter of Eve,
This dimpled young damsel named Me,
Would tempt one with fruit,
And then kiss one to boot,
Up in the mulberry-tree! —*Harper's.*

Select Story.

The Story of a Mad Lover.

Do people often wonder at their own happiness? Certainly, I was wondering at mine, as I sat alone in my pretty drawing-room, resting back in my chair allowing my Berlin work to fall unheeded on my lap, while my eyes wandered here and there, surveying with fond pride my possessions.

Many of the pictures on the wall, the bronzes on the mantel, the clock, a chair here and there, had been my bridal presents; and as only one short year had passed since I came to my kingdom, I had had no time to get weary.

A year ago, and I had then thought myself a happy girl. I had yet to learn the full happiness which comes to every loved and loving wife; but I had especial cause for gratitude in a fact which might present pain.

Before I met Will, my husband, I had been engaged to a young man, by a very few years my senior, when some one discovered his father and grandfather before him had died inmates of a lunatic asylum.

My parents immediately broke off the engagement, and I was too sensible not to bow to their decree. For a time I was very miserable, but soon after I met Will, and learned that into his keeping had passed the one true love of my life, and he held it so tenderly, so sacredly, that soon there was not even a scar to mark the old wound.

But the tears came freely to my eyes, nor did Will reproach me with them when, some six months after my marriage, I learned in the full flush of my happiness, that Victor Struthers' sad fate had overtaken him, and that he, too, had followed in the steps of those gone before; that never again the light of reason would shine within his eyes or the words of love he so well knew how to utter fall from his lips.

These thoughts slowly come back to-night as I sit alone—the first evening I had spent alone since my marriage; but Will had been called away by important business, and would not be back until late, perhaps not until to-morrow.

Once more the tears came within my eyes as I contrasted my lot with Victor's or shuddered at the fate which would have been mine had I followed my first mad impulse to be his at any cost.

Yet, had not the loss of the girl he loved hastened his doom? The physicians said not; but their verdict would not satisfy my nervous dread. I sighed a long, tremulous sigh at this latter thought.

And surely—was it imagination?—somewhere within the room the sigh was re-echoed.

We had in the month of roses two long French windows, draped with blue satin and lace, opened on a verandah, which, as the evening was cool, were closed and fastened; but as I glanced round, with a strange misgiving at my heart, I saw the folds of one tremble.

The window must then be open; yet I felt no air.

With this thought I arose from my seat, stepping forward to ascertain the cause, but had barely taken a single step when I stopped, my blood frozen, unable to make another movement, or even part my lips to scream for help.

On the blue surface was a man's hand—no ruffian's hand, but white and handsome.

A ring gleamed on one of the fingers and on its luster my eyes rested, fascinated as the dove by the serpent. Where had I seen that ring before? Somewhere surely, where, my tortured mind could not reason.

Then summoning all my strength and courage, with a desperate effort I turned to leave the room. Once put a closed door between myself and that white hand, whose invisible owner might at any moment step from his concealment, I might know what best could be done.

Now I was blind with terror, and could scarcely see, though the room was brilliantly lighted, to grope my way to the door.

At last, I approached it, and reached out my arm to open the way to freedom, when five white fingers, one bearing the gleaming ring, were laid on mine, and slowly drew me back into the room.

"Look at me! said a voice. "It is your work—you need not fear."

Then I realized the truth; and, glancing up, saw Victor Struthers standing before me.

My first sensation was of relief. His eyes, peering into mine, were lit by the old softness; around his mouth was the old smile; and, though his words were bitter, his handsome face was only kind.

Could he be mad? Or had recovery come to him, spite of the physician's hopeless decree?

I laughed a nervous laugh as I answered: "How could you so startle me, Victor? What a strange way to pay me a visit? Surely you could not doubt your welcome?"

"I have not yet received it," he replied, "though I have walked one hundred miles that you might give it to me. I take no welcome but the old one, Elsie."

And he stooped as if to kiss me, but I drew back shuddering.

"What? no greeting? he exclaimed; and slowly there crept into his eyes a look I had never seen there before—a look of cunning and of mortal dread.

He glanced round the room.

"I have waited so long—waited to find you alone. We are going on a journey to-night, you and I, Elsie. But you will not fear if you are with me, even if Death be the boatman to row us across. Listen, Elsie. I am tired of life. But one thing only has made me cling to it so long, and that is, the gates of Heaven would not open to receive me unless you were by my side, so I have come for you."

In that moment I knew the truth—knew that this man by my side, quiet as he was, was indeed mad, ready at any moment to throw off even this mask of sanity, and seize me in his powerful grasp.

Once more I glanced around my pretty room.

My husband's eyes looked into mine from his portrait on the wall, as if to say, "For my sake, darling, keep calm. All rests with you. Do not let me return to find a desolate home, with your blood staining the threshhold."

"Victor," I said suddenly, "before we go on this journey, tell me of yourself—of all you have been doing."

"Of myself? What is there to tell?" he questioned, with rising passion in his voice. "Of what I have been doing I shall indeed tell you! Working for this hour, slaving for it, enduring for it, with but one ambition in the wretched struggle they call life—to meet you face to face, to look into your eyes as they rested on your work, to tell you of the burning brain which could find no relief in tears, the weight of iron breaking the heart on which your hand has placed it. Ah! it is a little hand, white and fair"—clasping it within his own—"even to lift so monstrous a weight; yet you placed it well, not missing a single nerve—slender, pretty fingers, but oh, so cruel! Elsie, have you no remorse?"

"Victor, you are the cruel one; you do me injustice unworthy of yourself!"

"Ay, injustice! What do you know of the word? You, who sit here in your beautiful home and let the world go by unheeded and uncared for. What memory had you for the man you had doomed, whose struggles, whose agonies you could watch as the cat plays with the mouse? I saw him kiss you last night, the man you call your husband, forgetting my right to the title—forgetting, in the sight of heaven that you are my wife; you rested on his arms, you laid your head upon his shoulder, looking with adoring eyes into his face. You whispered words of love in his ear, but for the last time! I would have killed him, but that I wanted you alone in that other world to which we are going. Elsie, darling, you do not fear me?" his voice suddenly sinking from frenzied anger to its old terderness.

At any moment he might draw the concealed weapon from his pocket—at any moment plunge the dagger into my heart.

A scream, a struggle, would but make sure my fate.

What was to be done?

"Victor," I said, with cunning matching his own, "let us not die, but live. In death all is uncertainty; in life we have each other and love—"

He glanced with keen suspicion into my face.

"And you love me?" he questioned. "How dare you, then, give your kisses to that other—the kisses which belonged to me? Listen! We have no time to spare. Already they are on my track. To-night I saw them, but their eyes failed to find me. They call me mad, yet I outwit them. Nor do I find it such a difficult task. Yet, if once they seize me they will bear me back to the place from which I have fled; but not alive—eh, not alive! See, Elsie!" throwing back his coat, and disclosing the long, narrow, gleaming blade he had concealed there. "First your heart and then mine! You grow pale; you tremble. It will soon be over. A moment's pang; eternal happiness——"

His arm is thrown tight around me. I am powerless even to struggle in his iron clasp. His words fall hissing, one by one, on the still air. Darkness is gathering around me—the darkness of despair.

The little clock on the mantle chimes eleven, and I remember, with a thrill of horror, it is the last time I shall ever hear it strike, when outside sounds a cheery whistle, and a step I recognize as my husband's upon the pavement.

Its firm, manly tread is unmistakable. I can fancy his glancing up at the lighted windows shining forth their welcome for him. Another moment his latch kee will be in the door.

"Victor," I exclaimed, "I hear them coming. He, the spy, is on your track. Conceal yourself where you were before. I will mislead him and return to you. For my sake, be quick."

At these last words his hold relaxes, The old cunning leaps to his eyes.

"For your sake," he whispers.

With a sudden spring he is again hidden behind the folds of the curtain, and in that moment my husband entered the room, and I rushed to the shelter of his arms.

"My darling, what is it?" Will you explain. What has happened? I found these men watching the house, and they insist a madman intrusted to their care has entered here. I, of course, have given them permission to search——"

I try to speak, but cannot.

The words die in my throat as I point, tremblingly, to the curtain where I can discern, peering through, Victor's gleaming eyes.

"Traitress!" I hear him exclaim; and as the men sprang forward, there follows a dull fall.

Poor fellow! He had taken his sad journey alone.

In his frenzy he had plunged the steel through his own heart.

For weeks, I too, moved on the grave's brink, but my husband's tender love and care won me back to life; and together we often visit one solitary mound in the churchyard, with the prayer that he who sleeps at last found the journey, even as he thought, "but one step to eternal happiness."

London Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1878.

From London to Paris is not more than nine or ten hours, (they estimate distance by time in Europe) but that gives no idea of the immense changes in scenery life, and manners involved in the transition from one city to the other. Paris is clean, whitewalled, ever wearing an air of holiday and refinement. In Paris the humbler classes are cheerful, happy, healty-looking and cheaply, but neatly atired; her dandies are exquisite and diabolically gay, and her ladies, what more need be said of them than that they dictate fashion to the female world, and are at the bottom of hard times.

London is immense, labarynthine, unclean, mephitic. Her lower classes are numerous, blear-eyed, filthy and meanly clad—they wear a worried, wearied appearance, giving the impression of a hard, struggling past, and doubtful future. Her middle classes have a shoppy air, homely features, with ungainly phisique and elaborate but ungraceful manners. The want of taste in dress of the English people is proverbial, but I am disposed to think that the defect is less in the eye and æsthetic sense of the subject than in the want of a proper figure for the display of good clothes. The sartorial genius has not yet been born that can make an Englishman look like a gentleman. The average Englishman is neither an Adonis nor Antinous. Either his arms are too long, his shoulders too narrow, his stomach too large, his shins too short, or his toes are disposed to turn in. I know that many who imagine that they have seen Englishmen, will be disposed to criticise my criticism; but let no one suppose that he has seen a people until he has seen them in their own habitat. The only way to compare the English with the French or Americans, is to see them in the mass, as they may be seen in their respective countries, and I think that those who have remained for a few weeks in England, will bear me out in what I have said. Next to the French, there are perhaps fewer native English people in the United States than of any other great nation, and the specimens with us do not furnish a sufficiently broad premise for general estimation.

Politically, the Englishman is loyal. In spite of a discontented element that finds fitful expression here and there, nineteen of every twenty Englishmen you meet will speak with pride and praise when the Queen, the Prince of wales, or any of the Royal family are referred to. The tenth one, however, will call her Britanic majesty an old hag, and has awful stories to tell about the stupidity of the Prince of Wales, his diseased body, and dissolute life. All Englishmen praise the superiority of our railway cars, but there their concessions cease, they think they have the best government in the world, and are ready to prove by figures that our frequent elections, by breaking up industrial routine and habits are indirectly a greater strain upon the exchequer than the enormous amount expended for the maintainance of the Royal family. No Englishman can quarrell without informing his adversary, at some stage of the altercation, that he is an Englishman, and he cannot talk long with an American without denouncing the protective tariff of the United States. That is where the shoe pinches. If we would but give free ingress to the numberless cheap and excellent things they make, they would love us more The marvelous cheapness and superior quality of the thousand and one articles that are indispensible to civil life, here in London, cannot but astonish Americans, who cannot see how they can be made for twice the sum asked for them. A tooth-brush that will cost 40 cents in the States, may be bought in London for five or ten cents, and thousands of other things in proportion. I cannot of course make a list, but will say in a general way that our tailors and dealers in useful and fancy manufactured articles are perhaps the most extortionate sinners in the world, and that one hundred and even two hundred per cent. is not not an unusual profit for them.

In England the co-operative system is having a very appreciable effect on local trade. The object of this system may be described as the furnishing of members of a trading association, formed for the purpose, with genuine and moderately priced goods on the principal of ready-money payments, the cheapness being secured by economy of management and contentment with small profits. Notwithstanding the opposition of retail and even of wholesale dealers, it has of late years, made astonishing rapid progress in London, where there are about thirty co-operative stores, carrying on an immense trade. The chief company is the "Civil Service Supply Association," which consists of share-holders of members belonging to the Civil Service, who pay about sixty cents a year, and of outsiders, (who must be friends of members or share-holders) who pay $1 25 annually. All have the same advantages in the purchase of goods; but while the Civil Service members may have goods sent home, carriage free, the others must take their purchases away with them, or pay for their carriage. The association now employs about 600 persons, who receive salaries amounting in all to $250,000 annually. The cost of string, paper and straw, used in packing goods amounts to $50,000 per annum. The sales in 1877, amounted to the enormous sum of $5,500,000, the net profits being a litte over two per cent. The articles sold comprise groceries, wines, spirits, provisions, tobacco, clothing, books, stationary, fancy goods, drugs and watches. Indeed, so complete and varied are their stores, that it is not necessary to go elsewhere for the purchase of anything. C. A. S.

It is a well known fact that the accidental admission of air into veins during surgical operations, has in many cases caused the death of the patient. The knowledge thus gained has been utilized to destroy old and otherwise worthless horses. The instruments used are a fleam and a gutta percha catheter. The manner of operating is to open the vein as in bleeding, then introduce the tube into the vein, passing it downwards toward the heart; three full inflations of the lungs are rapidly passed through the tube, when it is advisable for the operator to stand one side, for the animal falls instantaneously without warning. A few struggles for breath and the animal is dead. To prevent the attempt to breathe, an assistant as soon as the animal falls, draws the nose toward the wind pipe, when a long narrow blade of a knife is passed between the occiput and first bone of the neck perpendicularly, dividing the medulla, causing instant death.

A young man made his appearance at Deadwood last week in a pair of white pants. He was promptly escorted to the cars, put on board of them, and an injunction placed upon him never to revisit the place: "We can stand a biled shirt, you know," exclaimed a miner, "but when it comes to wearin' biled drawers we just make them git up and git."

This is the season of the year when the night air is very dangerous, but the girls face death at front gates with the same heroism which has always been one of the chiefest adornments of the sex.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

A gentleman tells of hearing Juliet remak to Romeo, as the former was passing the City Hall last night: "How beau-tiful the moon is, bnt them stars look sick!"

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

W. SCOTT WAY, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN W. HALL,

OF KENT COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

Edward L. Martin,

OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

New Castle County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN PYLE.

FOR CORONER.

JACOB BUTZ.

FOR want of space we are unable to complete, in this issue, the publication of Senator Bayard's Newport address. The concluding portion will be given next week.

THE NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met in Worcester, on Tuesday last, and was immediately captured by the Butler delegates. The State Central Committee declared the Convention adjourned until the 25th inst., but the Butler delegates proceeded to business, howled down all opposition, cheered for the widow, gave three groans for those who remonstrated, and finally nominated Butler for Governor, and chose a new State Central Committee. Of course, all respectable Democrats in Massachusetts, as elsewhere, repudiate the nomination of Butler, and the regular Democratic Convention will meet in Boston on Wednesday next, and will nominate a straight Democratic ticket.....The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met in New Haven, on Tuesday, and nominated the old State ticket, including R. D. Hubbard, for Governor, by acclamation.....The Republican Convention of Massachusetts met on Wednesday, and nominated Thomas Talbot, for Governor. He was a candidate in 1875, but was defeated by Gaston, Democrat, running 20,000 behind other Republicans on the ticket.....Secretary Sherman, it is said, desires to "retire to private life." No doubt but that he will soon have an excellent opportunity....During a military parade in Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, the Commercial National Bank was entered from the rear and robbed of $8,000; while the post office was entered in the same manner and robbed of $2,000 in postage stamps.....Mr. Isaac Bell, Jr., of New York, and Miss Jeannette Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, were married at Newport, R. I., on Thursday. The value of the wedding presents is estimated at $100,000.....The report of a terrible murder comes from Hockley, Texas. On Friday night of last week, George Lynch was shot while laying in his bed, and carried from the house. The assassin then murdered his eight children with a hatchet and fired the house, and Lynch, who was left for dead, recovered consciousness just in time to see the burning building fall on the remains of his murdered children. A young man with whom Lynch had a difficulty is suspected of the crime.....Near La Salle, Ill., on Saturday evening, Herman Chapman, an express driver, was assaulted by three highwaymen and robbed of $14,000 and a watch.....On Friday evening the Deadwood stage, bound north, was again robbed near Hot Creek, by highwaymen. The passengers of the south bound coach were warned, and saluted the robbers with a round of ammunition, wounding two of them. "Hot Creek" certainly has a most suitable name.....Yellow fever reports this week show a slight abatement of the scourge in the larger cities of the southwest, but denote a more general spread of the disease in country towns and surrounding districts. Thursday's reports show 62 deaths in Memphis, 55 in New Orleans, 15 in Vicksburg, and 4 in Grenada. The total number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, to date, has been 2,299. The epidemic is dying out in the larger cities for want of material.....The cotton crop of America for the years 1877–'78 is reported by the National Cotton Exchange, at 4,773,865 bales.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1878.

What Macaulay says of the causes which have strengthened and perpetuated one of the great churches is full of instruction to all who desire the success of any organization of men. He eloquently tells how those who, by reason of their peculiarities or weaknesses, would have been causes of dissention in any other church, have by wise policy became the most zealous and able propagators of the essential beliefs of this one. Perhaps the Democrats of Massachusetts, and not a few other States, would profit by a careful reading of Macaulay at this time. The all important task before them and before all lovers of constitutional government in this country, is to wrest from Radical control every place of power—the Congress, the State Governments and the General Government. They should insist on "unity" in this. They will hardly suffer from proclaiming "charity" in all else.

This might even include amnesty to so great a sinner as Butler. Granted that he is a trading politician, an insincere, selfish politician, and that he and his followers hold ideas which, if they should control the future legislation of Congress, would be dangerous. I don't believe he is a whit more insincere than Blaine, Hayes or Sherman, and I don't believe any theory of finance or general legislation which he or his friends can invent, even if made to control the Government, could bring a surer or a deeper desolation than will the Radical party if continued in power. Nothing could be worse than that.

In the Republican party, recent events, including the election in Maine, have produced great and general consternation. It is said, with an appearance of truth, that Mr. Hayes has undergone another of those remarkable changes of conviction on the financial question, the first of which was made known a year or so ago, prior to an election then about to be held. All there is here of the Republican party, excepting Secretary Sherman, is claiming that the party is the father of greenbacks, and their best friend, and the Secretary's head is not "level" on all financial questions. The *Natianal Republican* loudly laments that the Radicals failed to proclaim in Maine their devotion to a currency issued directly by the Government.

Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, of which the late Eugene Hale was Chairman, regrets that instead of charging the Democrats with attempting to "Mexicanize" the Government, he did not devote all his time and eloquence to proving that the Republicans were the original and only genuine Greenbackers.

Up to yesterday the cash contributions of Washington, to the yellow fever sufferers, had exceeded $20,000. The supplies of provisions had also been large.

SOLON.

THE HARD TIMES.

The Cause of Business Depression and the Remedy!

Senator Bayard's Address.

Tariff Revision, Civil Service Reform and Honest Money the Remedy!

FRANK TALK ABOUT FINANCE.

The U. S. Treasury notes, national bank notes, coin, and coin certificates amounted, on January 1st, 1875, to $805,465,084, and on May 1st, 1878, amounted to $825,849,931, an increase of over $20,000,000. Therefore, I am amazed when I hear the cry that the contraction in the volume of the currency is the cause of our business depression, because there has been no such contraction. I cannot understand how men can so mislead themselves—as well as others. The only contraction took place under Secretary McCulloch's policy, so warmly endorsed by Congress, between 1866 and 1868; then it was arrested by speculators and men who had embarked wildly in the purchase of property on speculation fixed at war prices, buying at rates which were unreasonably high and fixed in paper money not redeemable. Can they be maintained? Permanently—no; the writ of man cannot do it. Temporarily—perhaps; infuse into the American people the sanguine spirit of speculation, the wild excitement that has been witnessed by many of you; give them to believe that prosperity is coming in some shape or form, and that their lands will be worth double their present prices, and their crops three times as much as they are now, and they will trade in accordance with their hopes—their dreams. You and I have lived long enough to remember eras of wild speculation.

I can remember when a piece of mulberry tree that a man would cut of his pasture field and throw on his manure heap would have brought him several dollars. That was the *morus multicaulis* mania. It was one of the periodical manias which the human mind is always subject to, which the thirst and hunger for gain will occasionally give rise to, and I remember many of my old friends, in Wilmington, filling their ground with these plants which were presently to be cut down and used as pea sticks, and yet they were considered valuable for the time. And yet you see that even in the midst of their strange imaginings the *morus multicaulis* tree was simply a mulberry plant. Instead of bearing the gold they look for in its branches it was simply the tree which nature had designed it. It might be made a tree of hopes, but the end appointed came just as certainly as any case in which man sets out in opposition to the laws of nature.

I say I am amazed to hear the cry of contraction, because the Treasury has in circulation more money by $20,000,000 than there was before the Resumption bill became a law, and the circulation is increasing every day, because the Government is buying bullion and rapidly converting it into silver money at the rate of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 per month, so that there must have been a very considerable addition since the passage of the silver remonetization act.

But there was another cause for our present distress. It was the incredible policy pursued from 1869 to 1871 in relation to our bonded debt by those in charge of the Treasury.

There are men of business around me who necessarily have obligations and have studied wise and sensible methods of meeting those obligations. Now, when a man has a number of debts not due and a number that are due, which does he pay first? In common sense, whether as dealing for others or for himself, what would be sound management and wise finance? Why, credit is the soul of business. Credit is the poor and honest man's best shield. It gives to him something that enables him to compete with mere capital, and every man who wishes to prosper will know that he must always guard his credit. Now, what is credit? It is to pay when you have promised to pay; to pay the note that is due to-day and not the one due next year; to meet your demands as you are called upon, according to your contract. This is common sense, common honesty; it so plain and manifest a piece of duty that I don't see how any one can be found to deny it, and yet was wholly, utterly disregarded, and the iucredible fact stands manifest that, with this enormous debt standing out, in a loan, with 20 years to pay it at the shortest, it pleased those in charge of the finances of the country to force these bonds to the highest possible price in the market and then buy them in, at the highest premium they could get. It made vast profits, for somebody. You know that to-day there is great distress. In distress men will look for anything to find fault with. There are men to-day who only seek a pretext, however shallow, to get rid of a just obligation, but the man who values his private credit should wish to stand by the credit of his country, for where is private credit when the public credit is gone? The payment of these bonds not due was unwise; it seemed to me financial madness, but a law was passed early in March, 1869, called "an act to strengthen the public credit," (I do not doubt that it was, by by most of those who voted for it, well designed—there is something in strengthing public credit that sounds well and appeals strongly to public form), but see what it did. It undertook to settle the question whether the bonds of the United States were payable in paper or coin, and the law of March, 1869, said they should be paid in coin. Now, I am not discussing the question whether the law before that time made them payable in coin or no, but I do know, in the platforms of the new parties now organizing, that this law is assailed. Now what made such a law necessary? Nothing that I can conceive of, for I tell you that if one-fourth part of the money that was paid out of the public Treasury in purchasing bonds not due, at a large premium, had only been expended in bringing our demand notes to par and restoring special payment there would not have been a question as to what our bonds were to be paid in. For whether paper or gold would matter not if the demand note of our government was as good as gold—and convertible into it at the will of the holder.

When an edifice is tottering, what part do you prop? The sides? the roof? or that upon which both side and roof depend for safety? You secure the foundation. So that I say in this case there was, to my judgment, the wildest and most disastrous error. I will grant there was patriotic feeling; the best intent. Whatever the wrong may have been it is not for me to discuss that now; it is the way out of it, and the remedy I propose now to discuss, and in which we all have the deepest interest. I look upon the disregard of the plain, simple business principles of finance and common sense in the pre-payment of a debt not due at a vast premium, which ought not to have been paid between 1869 and 1873, and see in it the greatest cause of distress, and the question is whether the American people are to obey the laws which have been duly passed by their representatives. And yet we find American citizens declaring in public resolutions that acts of the Government are not binding upon them because they did not concur at the time of their passage in their becoming laws. No government of laws can stand upon such a doctrine. Every man must feel that he is as much bound to obey the law which he has done his best to oppose the enactment of, as if it were the law he had done his best to procure.

But you know there is a very large number of American citizens, especially in the Western States, who are demanding that the volume of greenback notes shall be enlarged. The extent of the enlargement they do not agree about. Some unhesitatingly declare it shall be unlimited; it shall be large enough to pay off the whole national debt in greenbacks to the amount of hundreds of millions of money. There are others, again, who see that such rank dishonesty is nothing less than open repudiation and national discredit, who do not say that, but say "we will have the greenback volume enlarged so as to absorb the entire volume of the national currency and replace it;" that we shall proceed to forfeit the charter of the national banks all over the country, wind up their affairs and replace their currency by greenbacks equal to the amount of bank notes; and others state their claims at an amount "justly demanded by the business interests of the people"—whatever that may be. Something about as vague as that; something, as we say, "about the size of a piece of chalk." The most moderate who speak on this subject certainly demand that all the national bank notes shall be retired and their place supplied by greenbacks, under the guise of becoming the measure of the currency.

I will not discuss with you many objections to that course upon the mere score of economy. There is one, however, worth your consideration. By law and constitutional precedent any instrumentality of the Government of the United States is not taxable by the States. Therefore the notes of the United States Government are not subject to any tax, and whoever holds these notes holds property that cannot be forced to contribute in any way to the public burdens. Now, I am one of those who believe that government was instituted for the protection of persons and property; and that each man owes to government allegiance and support in return for the protection he receives, and the reason why we pay taxes is that we are rendering back our share of what we owe for the protection of our Government. It seems to me that all property should bear a proportionate share of these expenses. It is right that when our men capable of arms bearing may be called forth to battle, that the property they fight to protect ought to pay some of the expenses of sending them out. For that reason it is plain to me that it was not wise in 1870 to exempt our national bonds then provided for from Federal taxation, because I held that the Government had the right to call upon every species of property to bear part of its obligations. My amendment, however, offered in the Senate, received but few votes. And yet, to-day, there is no stronger cause of prejudice against those who hold the Government bonds than the fact that they hold an untaxed and untaxable property. They are held up as men exempt from the burdens that holders of all other property are required to pay. And to that I have but one answer to make; they took their property under the public law and back of that law stands the public honor to protect them. It never was my fortune to hold one of these bonds, but that does not make me less sensible of what is essential to the continuance of a government of laws. But, my friends, remember that this conversion into greenbacks of national bank notes, which are not a legal tender and are taxable in the hands of any holder, by State as well as federal authority—taxed very heavily, so far as can be judged by the reports of bank officers, and I see banks in New York giving up one-third of their capital to rid themselves of a taxatien too onerous—remember, by such conversion you exempt a new class of property from all share in the public burdens. We are in debt, and have got to pay it or be disgraced; and I will not admit there is any alternative to the American people on that subject. Now, we must study rules of economy to do this, and the best way is to make all the property in the country that we can contribute fairly and equitably towards it. Now, the conversion of national bank notes into greenbacks is the conversion of taxable into untaxable property.

It is argued by many that it is impossible for the Treasury of the United States to resume specie payment on the 1st of January next. The Secretary of the Treasury says he can do so; I am not here to say whether he can or not. I think he is in a post of great responsibility and I am disposed to aid him. He is not there by my voice, but he is now the custodian of your Treasury, and mine, and it is madness, and folly, for us to undertake to act in a manner hostile, unfair or hurtful to his efforts to serve us. "But," say our friends in the west, "we are in favor of specie payments. We admit the people must have an honest yard stick, an honest measure of values, but we do not want it too soon, we cannot have it just now; it must come from natural causes; the country must grow into it." Now, if we cannot resume upon $350,000,000 of notes how can we upon $700,000,000? So, I must say that the man who tells me that he is in favor of doubling the volume of the demand notes of the United States, and in the same breath that he is in favor of early resumption of specie payment, bewilders me—if he does not intend indefinitely to postpone resumption I must wonder at his credulity or I must do worse—suspect his honesty—I prefer to take the first course, because, in this matter, no man who considers the vast and varied matters of human government but will feel the strongest disinclination ever to impute bad motives to those who differ with him. It is a dark business, at best; I do not know that we always understand our own motives; I am very sure, that with the best, we are oftentimes mistaken; and so, it seems to me that in considering such a subject there ought to be the widest, kindest, broadest respect shown to all honest difference of opinion.

The proposition to double this volume of Treasury notes is an indefinite postponment of specie payment, and it also entrusts to the Congress of the United States—to an accidental majority—the control of the volume, and, of course, the value of the money, the medium of exchange in all our bargains and contracts. An old and frequent saying is that "the world is governed too much," but I do not think in all the schemes of paternal government, of which we have heard so much in Europe, that anything quite so far-reaching and controlling ever was imagined as such a power in a majority of Congress. Every man's contracts, every man's bargains, every man's sales would be subject to the will of the majority of Congress. Are you ready for that? Do you believe that is the proper rule? or, is it not self interest that should control your contracts and agreements? This is a country governed by parties; sometimes one being successful, sometimes another. Sometimes men go in upon the heels of an election, promising prosperity to certain classes, and the volume of currency and its value, is to depend upon the ebb and flow of political power. There is no stability in that; nothing an American can approve of. The great strength of this country is that it permits men to exercise their powers freely, according to the measure God has given them. There is no bar of rank, sect, party or prejudice; it is the noninterference of the Government that permits the citizen to rely upon himself, restricted only by general laws to protect society. Heaven help us if the times shall come when the value of every man's farm and every contract he makes is to be determined by some accidental majority in Congress that may change every two years. The doctrine is so disastrous, so fatal to sound credit and prosperity that all who have read history or studied finance see nothing but the ruin and prostration of all public credit and confidence between man and man. At the bottom of all human dealings lie certain simple principles implanted there by the Author of our being.

One of these is truth—nothing that is not based upon truth can long subsist, and honesty is but one form of truth. The reason why gold and silver are accepted among men as a standard of value is not merely because of their attributes, their indistructibility, their durability, but because these metals truthfully represent so much human labor expended in obtaining them, and are worth so much as commodities because it costs so much to procure them. If gold and silver shall be adulterated they are no longer true, but are false. But if unadulterated they constitute value in themselves, are exchangeable for all other values and are honest equivalents.

Paper money is a form of credit most useful and desirable when it keeps its promise and procures the value it represents when presented in payment. When it is secured and made convertible into value at the will of the holder, nothing is so convenient or practicable. It is then an honest, credit money. What is credit? *credo*, I believe; *credit*, he believes. The man who gives you credit *trusts* you.

It means faith, it means confidence; and, if the promise is *never* to be performed according to its terms, what then? Can any one here tell me the difference between a counterfeit and the original? Let me read you here something on this subject. It is as to the issue of paper money by government—and was written by a very thoughtful and intelligent man, Mr. Charles Moran. Government paper money, instead of representing existing results of labor ready to redeem the paper money on demand of the holders, only represents property and labor unproductively employed.

How can such paper issues long perform the functions of money when even metallic money cannot perform them unless constantly redeemed with the useful of labor and with useful services.

"Government paper money is a conclusive proof of impoverished and embarrassed finances, and every subsequent issue is an evidence of increasing embarrassment and poverty.

"The holders have no power to enforce payment by legal measures. No individual can enforce the most sacred claim against a government.

"The amount and times of the issue cannot be regulated by the wants of the community but solely by the necessities of the Government.

"In one word Government paper money offers one of the guarantees and attributes of a successful medium of exchange and its issue should never be permitted by any people that have a voice in their government and any regard for their own interest and well being. There is not, I believe, a single example on record of the power of creating money out of cheap materials having been exercised by a sovereign state for any length of time or through any season of public difficulty without having been abused.

(Concluded next week.)

By every consideration of profit, if not of propriety, that which sustains and strengthens the system should be absolutely pure. Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, etc., indicate impoverishment and poisoning of the blood and should be removed by Dr. Bull's Blood mixture, which strengthens the blood and keeps it always pure.

Health is an inestimable jewel. The cough that deprives you of it may take your life too. One bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will avert the evil, and save you from consumption. Will you weigh Life against a half-dollar? Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

DIED.

VANDEGRIFT—In Middletown, Del., on Tuesday, Sept., 17, 1878, Annie E., the wife of Leonard G. Vandegrift, aged 45 years, 6 months and 22 days.

PLEASANTON.—In Middletown, Del., on Sept. 19th, 1878, Daniel C. Pleasanton, aged 25 years, 8 months and 18 days.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR.

Wheat,	95@1 00
Wheat, old	1 00@1 0
Corn, yellow	@47 cts
Corn, white	00@50 cts
Oats	20@22cts
Timothy Seed	2 25
Clover "	7@7½ c ₱ lb

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.

Eggs	@20 cts. ₱ do.
Butter	18@20 cts ₱ lb
Lard	8 a 9 "
Spring Chickens, live,	10@11 ₱ lb

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	105@106 ₱ bus
Corn,	51@52 ₱ bus
Oats (Delaware)	00@27 cts
Clover seed	07@08 ₱ lb
Timothy	1 20@1 45

BALTIMORE MARKETS

Wheat, good to amber	1 05@$1 08
Corn, white,	54@55
Corn, yellow,	52@54
Oats, Southern, new,	00@28
Rye	@53

New Advertisements.

House and Store.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE, lately occupied by Amos T. Bradley, is now for rent. Terms moderate.
Apply to A. G. COX, Agt.,
sept21-1m Middletown, Del.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., at the late residence of Mrs. Eleanor Hanson, deceased, in Middletown, all the Household Goods of said decedent. Terms Cash.
NATHANIEL WILLIAMS,
Sept 19, 1878.-1t Executor.

HUMAN HAIR!

AT THE SOLICITATION of a number of my patrons, I have recently purchased and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HUMAN HAIR, consisting of BRAIDS, SWITCHES, PUFFS, FRIZZES, &c., all of which I am selling at as low prices as they can be purchased in the city. COMBINGS MADE UP.
HARRY FISHER,
Hair Dresser, opposite Moore & Co.'s New Store, Main St., MIDDLETOWN, Del.
sept21-6m

PHOTOS and FERROTYPES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING PICTURES of themselves or friends will please call at the
PHOTOGRAPH CAR,
Situated on the Corner of LAKE and BROAD STREETS, where it will remain until after the Fair.
Pictures from TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
Babes taken between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M. Pictures copied from old pictures into large or small pictures.
Stereoscopic, as well as large views, a specialty. Please call and examine for yourself.
J. M. HORNING.
Middletown, Del., Sept. 21, 1878. 3t

"Now is the Accepted Time"

TO PAINT,

AND LUCAS' MIXED PAINT IS THE Best and Cheapest Paint in the market, and for a proof of the fact we refer our friends to the many buildings painted with it in Middletown and vicinity around. It costs no more than the low-priced inferior Paints that are offered for sale; because, First—It covers one-fourth more surface. Second—It weighs one-fourth more to the gallon, and Third—It covers much better than any other Mixed Paint in the market. We put the strongest guarantee on the paint that can be required. The name of the manufacturers alone—the old and well-known firm of John Lucas & Co, Philadelphia—is a sufficient guarantee.
For sale by G. E. HUKILL,
Dealer in Lumber and Hardware,
sept 21-2m MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

FIRST PREMIUM

CARRIAGES!

FAIR WEEK.

Oct. 2, 3 & 4, '78.

J. M. COX & BRO.,

Middletown, Del.

DURING THE FAIR, OCTOBER, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1878, we intend pitching
An Immense Tent
ON THE
FAIR GROUNDS,
and will have on Exhibition a fine stock of Carriages from our Warerooms.
Parties wanting Carriages would do well to note this fact, and act accordingly.

FIRST PREMIUM.

We have taken the First Premium on Carriages at EVERY FAIR where we have exhibited, and the Worton Fair, Kent County, Md., has just awarded us the
First Premium on Top, Side-Spring Buggies.
All work warranted and will be sold at prices in accordance with the times.
J. M. COX & BRO.,
Sept. 21, 1878.—1m Middletown, Del.

JOB PRINTING

Of Every Description
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

JOHN. W. MAKENS,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painter
AND PAPER HANGER.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. sept21-3m

Delaware State Fair

AT
FAIRVIEW PARK,
Dover, Delaware,
September 24th to 28th Inclusive.

Enough Articles and Animals Entered to give assurance of its being the largest and best Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show ever held on this Peninsula.

The Races are all filled. Many of the Finest and Fastest Horses will contest for the Liberal Premiums.

Three Open-Air Concerts daily by Hassler's Orchestra of Philadelphia, consisting of 30 Pieces.

The Programme is as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
11 A. M.—Music.
Address by Hon. N B. Smithers.
" " Judge Houston.
" ex-Judge Fullerton, of N. Y.
1.30 P. M.—Trials of Speed.
For 3.30 Class, 18 horses entered.
For 2.35 Class, 8 horses entered.
For 2.45 Class, 6 horses entered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.
11 A. M.—Grand Tournament.
1.30 P. M.—Trials of Speed.
For 3-min. Class, 15 horses entered.
For 2.30 Class, 5 horses entered.
For 2.40 Class, 5 horses entered.
In the evening the citizens of Dover will give a Grand Ball.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.
11 A. M.—Address by Gen. Roger A. Pryor.
1.30 P. M.—Trials of Speed.
For Colt race, 11 colts entered.
For 2 26 Class, 4 horses entered.
For 3-min Class, 12 horses entered.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.
11 A. M.—Exhibition of Prize Stock in ring. Announcement of Prizes.
1.30 P. M.—Trials of Speed.
For 2.50 Class, 14 horses entered.
For 2.22 Class. 4 horses entered.
For 2.37 Class, 11 horses entered.

THE LOW RATES OF FARE
on all railroads include admission to the Grounds, and Tickets good for one week. Cars stop at the Park Gates.
sept21-1t WM. H. WALLACE, Sec'y.

PENINSULA
Agricultural & Pomological
ASSOCIATION!
ANNUAL FAIR!!
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
October 2d, 3d & 4th, 1878.

Premiums, $5,000.

THIS ASSOCIATION is announcing their Fifth Annual Exhibition, to be held as above, feel confident that it will prove to be the LARGEST, BEST and MOST AGREEABLE that they have yet given.

The good order and decorum that have characterized our previous Exhibitions will be strictly maintained, the Premiums will be impartially awarded, and every effort will be made to give pleasure and satisfaction to all who attend.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be issued by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, admitting to the Grounds, which, to be good for the return trip, must be punched by the Gate Keeper.

Excursion Tickets will also be issued by all Railroads connected with the Delware R. R.

The P. W. & B. R. R. will charge regular rates of freight to Middletown upon all articles and Stock for the Exhibition, and return them FREE.

Exhibitors will please apply to Agents of the Delaware Railroad for rates.

Machinery hauled to and from the depot free of charge.

The Grounds will be open TUESDAY, October 1st for the reception of articles and Stock for the Exhibition.

Ladies, Agriculturists, Pomologists, Horticulturists, Poulterers, Graziers, Inventors and Mechanics are cordially invited to become Exhibitors.

Books are now open and information will be cheerfully given.

The Grand Stand has been rebuilt in a substantial manner, enlarged and placed in an improved position.

One of the very best half mile tracks in the country.

Trials of Speed each day, under the rules of the National Trotting Association, as follows:

FIRST DAY.

Colts, under 4 years,	Premium, $100.
3.30 Class	" 150.
2.45 "	" 200.

SECOND DAY.

Owners to drive,	Premium, $ 50.
2.50 Class,	" 200.
2.34 "	" 350.

THIRD DAY

3.00 Class,	Premium, $150.
2.40 "	" 250.
2.28 "	" 500.

Box Stalls for Track Horses. Hay and Straw free. Grain can be bought on the Grounds for reasonable prices.

Ample arrangements have been made for the comfort of Stock, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, etc., etc.

First class Dining and Refreshment Saloons.

A Band of Music
Will be Present During the Fair!!

Admission to the Grounds,	50 cts.
Season Tickets,	$1 00
Children under 12 years, half price.	
Admission to the Grand Stand, 25 cts.	
Grand Stand & Quarter Stretch, 50 "	
Saddle Horse,	25 "
Carriage,	25 "

W. R. COCHRAN, Pres.
J. B. NAUDAIN, Sec'y

SEPTEMBER, 1878.

During the Month of September, 1878,
THE STEAMER
ARTISAN,
Will make three trips a week between Bridgeton, N. J., and Philadelphia, and will leave First Wharf above Race Street, at 1 P. M., on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 P. M., Saturdays at 12 M, and will stop at
Collin's Beach and Bombay Hook
On the following days only:

UP

Wednesday,	Sept. 4th	Friday,	Sept. 20th
Friday	" 6th	Monday,	" 23rd
Monday,	" 9th	Wednesday	" 25th
Wednesday,	" 18th		

DOWN

Thursday,	Sept. 5th	Thursday,	Sept. 19th
Saturday,	" 7th	Saturday,	" 21st
Tuesday,	" 10th	Tuesday,	" 24th

PORT PENN SPECIAL!—The ARTISAN will stop at Port Penn on and after Monday, September 16th. UP—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. DOWN—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
E. B. TAGGART, Agent,
aug24-tf 104 N. Del. Av., Phila

Miscellaneous Adv's.

This Space has been reserved for the Advertisement of the Clothing Department of S. M. REYNOLDS & CO., which will appear in the next issue of the *Transcript*.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
NEW GLASS FRONT.

GLASS FRONT. GLASS FRONT.

HAVING REMOVED FROM No. 1 TOWN HALL to our new and commodious *Glass Front Store*, and added to our already complete stock an immense invoice consisting of a varied assortment of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, ETC

We respectfully invite the public generally to call and inspect our establishment. Our facilities for keeping and displaying an immense stock of all goods suited to the wants of the people of the Peninsula are now second to none, while our prices will be in accordance with the times.

Fine Cassimeres a Specialty.

W. H. MOORE & Co.,
New Glass Front,
Main Street, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ISAAC JONES, Jr.,
GRAIN DEALER,
Middletown, Delaware.

AGENT FOR
Wm. Lea & Sons,
BRANDYWINE MILLS.

Highest Market Price
PAID FOR GRAIN
On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters
OR ON DELAWARE R. R.
And its Connections.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
COAL LIME, FLOUR,
FEED, SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS,
Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.
Jan 1, 1876-tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to the large and well-selected
Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Dry Goods, Notions,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, HARDWARE,
Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware
Earthen and Stone Ware,
FISH, MEATS, &c.
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A
First Class Country Store.
All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold
At Prices in accordance with the times.
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE
NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.
CHAS. TATMAN, Jr.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 1, 1876—tf

SARATOGA AT HOME.—You can procure the celebrated Hathorn Water at $2 25 per dozen, or 20 cents per bottle, cash. This water is bottled fresh at the springs under the immediate supervision of a member of our firm who is spending his yearly leave of absence at Saratoga, N. Y.
S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.
Middletown, Del.

The Middletown Transcript
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1878.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS
Notary Public,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Joseph G. Brown,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ODESSA, DELAWARE.

W. R. ROTHWELL,
CONSTABLE,
AND COLLECTOR BY LAW
IN AND FOR
New Castle County.
Office: Main Street,
Middletown, Del.
☞ Collections and remittances promptly made. apr13-1y

G. W. CRUIKSHANK, HENRY B. WIRT.
CRUIKSHANK & WIRT,
Attorneys at Law,
(North street,) ELKTON, MD.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. july 14-tf

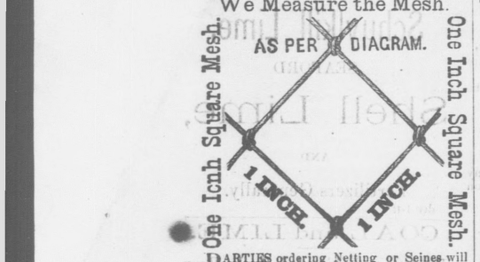
DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Feb 14-1y.
Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.
Superior Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder constantly on hand.

THOMAS MASSEY, Jr.,
CLOCK
And Watch Maker,
Main Street, next door to National Hotel
Middletown, Delaware
CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.
AGENT FOR
DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES

WILMINGTON
CONFERENCE ACADEMY
Full Corps of Experienced Teachers.
Modern facilities Fine building, furnished with heat, gas, bath, etc. BOARD AND TUITION $200 PER YEAR. Heat and gas in private rooms extra. Separate building for lady boarders. For Catalogue, address the Principal, R. H. SKINNER, A. M., DOVER, DEL. je22-6m

WESLEYAN Female College,
Wilmington, Delaware.
At the opening of the Fall Term, Monday, September 9th, 1878, there will be a NEW President, NEW furniture, NEW repairs throughout the building, NEW pianos, the modern conveniences NEWLY introduced to add to the comfort of the young ladies both in the public and private rooms, and all this at the OLD prices. For catalogues address the President.
j 6-6m* REV. J. M. WILLIAMS, M.D.

United States Hotel,
(At P. W. & B. Depot,)
Wilmington, Delaware,
GEO. W. ORTLIP, - Proprietor.
HAVING OPENED and re-fitted the above Hotel, I respectfully imform my friends and the public that I am ready to accommodate guests in first-class style and at moderate rates.
Ample accommodations for horses and carriages in connection with this house, with careful hostlers. april3-6m

NETTING,
FOR SEINES AND POUNDS.
We Measure the Mesh.


PARTIES ordering Netting or Seines will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is if the Seine is to be one hundred yards long and ten feet deep, when on lines, we would make the webbing one hundred and fifty yards long and fifteen-feet deep, stretched measure.
In absence of any instruction, we will make as above.
In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.
Parties unknown to us, ordering goods, will be required to make a deposit of one-third the value before we ship them, balance to be paid on delivery.
WM. E. HOOPER & SONS,
nov 17-1y BALTIMORE, MD

THE OLD AND RELIABLE,
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at H. R. Wilson's Cigar Store, or at the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Good Building Sand always on haud.
jan1-77 W. W. WILSON.

H. R. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Cigars,
Pipes, Snuff, etc.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
ALL THE WEEKLY LITERARY PAPERS, Seaside and Lakeside Libraries for sale. All the best brands of Cigars, from $2 per hundred upward. dec22-tf

For Rent.
THE NEAT, COMMODIOUS and centrally located STORE ROOM, under the Town Hall, now occupied by us. Being about to remove into our new building we will rent the above on very reasonable terms. Possession given on the 25th of August, 1878.
aug 3-tf W. H. MOORE & CO.

WANTED.—A Principal for a Church School. Must buy out my interest. Also, a position for a family of four teachers. Address, P. O Box, 77, Fenton, Mich. apr27-6m.

FOR SALE!
10,000 FIRST-CLASS CHESTNUT Posts and Rails, dressed or in the rough.
GEO. M. DU. HART,
dec 1-tf Townsend Del

Miscellaneous Adv's.

J. E. TYGERT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR BONE
PHOSPHATE
AND
PURE GROUND
BONE.
TRADE MARK.
Also, Dealers in Fertilizing Materials of all kinds.
Offices { 42 South Delaware Av., Phila., Pa. / Smyrna, Delaware. oct11

FOR SALE.
House and Lot
ON
MAIN STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
THE HOUSE IS A NEW AND COMMODIOUS structure, containing 8 rooms, with porches, out-buildings and other conveniences. The lot is 48 by 150 feet.
Also, a lot on Lake street, 80 by 150 feet.
Terms easy, apply to
FRANK ELIASON,
may 18-tf Middletown, Del

Guyer & Vandever,
Brick Manufacturers
NEW CASTLE, Delaware.
A Full Stock always in the Yard at the Lowest Rates.
☞ Brick shipped by Rail or Water.
apr 6-6m

For a Tender Steak or Juicy Roast
GO TO
George Echenhofer's
MEAT MARKET
Main St., corner of Cass St.,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
AS my patrons are well aware I buy only the best stock, and keep constantly on hand at my meat market fresh meats of all kinds and prices in accordance with the times Good stock always wanted. apr 13-tf

JOHN A. TODD. THOS. P. RILEY
TODD, RILEY & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS,
Consignments solicited. Cash returns every week when goods sold.
By consent we refer to the following gentlemen:
Wilmington, Del.—Ex-Gov. Jas. Ponder, Chas. B. Lore, Attorney; McLear & Kendall, Carriage Builders; Prof. Harkness, Normal School; A. A. Capelle, Geo. W. Vernon, Post Office Department.
Philadelphia.—Swinke & Beggs, and J. McNaughton, Commission Merchants.
Odessa, Del.—Chas. Tatman, J. L. Gibson, John C. Corbit, Daniel W. Corbit.
McDonough, Del.—Z. A. Pool, Post Master.
Middletown, Del.—D. L. Dunning, Jas. M. Cox & Bro., Carriage Builders. apr13-6m

FRANCIS McMULKIN,
(Formerly of Hilliard & McMulkin,)
Commission Merchant,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRUIT
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
12 Produce Avenue,
and 34 Merchants Row,
NEW YORK.
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET. apr13-6m

COMBINGS
MADE INTO
witches, Braids, Curls,
FINGER PUFFS, &c.
ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders may be left either at my Barber Shop, or at my residence, on Main Street, Middletown, Del.
HARRY FISHER,
Hair Dresser.
Middletown, Del., March 23, 1878-tf

ESTABLISHED 1832
ODESSA WAGON WORKS.
Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned material.
PLOWS,
AND
PLOW CASTINGS.
Wholesale & Retail.
HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.
Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers,
AND
Farming Implements Generally,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Sole manufacturers for this State of the PIONEER STUMP PULLER.
Agents for Keller's Patent, "The Best"
Grain Seed & Phosphate Drill.
ALSO,
"The Best" Grain & Hay Rake.
L. V. ASPRIL & SON,
ODESSA, DELAWARE.
N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch feb-17tf

PATENTS
obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.—Inventions that have been
REJECTED
by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.
INVENTORS
send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.
We refer, in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.
To Inventors & Manufacturers.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law.
American and Foreign Patents.
No Fees in Advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No Fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*
Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Infringement Suits in the different States, and all litigation appertaining to Patents or Inventions.
Send Stamp for Pamphlet of 60 Pages.
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
629 F STREET, N. W.,
may4-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Large variety best kind of Cooking Stoves, at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

1878. Fertilizer. 1878.
Still Lower Prices to Meet the Times!
MORO PHILLIPS'
ACID PHOSPHATE, SOLUBLE BONE OR DISSOLVED PHOSPHATE (all of which means the same), made from the Best and Cleanest Material, and is rich in Phosphate. An excellent improver of the soil.
MORO PHILLIPS'
GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME containing all the required elements necessary for the growth of crops, this being the testimony of all that have used it.
MORO PHILLIPS'
SERRANA GUANO, a natural organic deposit containing valuable fertilizing qualities, guaranteed analysis on every package. Call and get prices, books of reference, analysis, etc. For sale on terms to suit purchasers, by
G. W. W. NAUDAIN,
aug 10-2m MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE PHILADELPHIA
POUDRETTE
Is an energetic, natural manure, equal to any phosphates. It contains the soluble salts of plants which have served as food. These elements are indispensible to the development of cultivated crops, and in supplying these excrements to the soil we return it to the constituents which the crops have removed from it, and renew its capability of nourishing new crops. The increasing demand and uniform satisfaction it has given on all crops during the past three years, prove it a reliable fertilizer. A profitable and high degree of culture requires a *liberal supply* of manure.
Price $25 Per ton.
HIRAM E. LUTZ, Manuf.,
Office: 1136 Market St., Philada.
For sale by the following persons, and dealers in fertilizers, generally, from whom circulars, with testimonials can be had: M. N. WILLITS, Middletown, GEO. M. D. HART, Townsend, ROBT. H. HILL, Smyrna; STEVENSON & SLAUGHTER, Dover, Del. aug 3-tf

Furniture! Furniture!!

Towel-Rack, $42,00.
THIS SOLID WALNUT
CHAMBER SUITE,
(MARBLE-TOP,)
Comprising Bedstead, Bureau, Washtand, Four Chairs, Rockers,
BEDDING
Hair Mattresses, all grades,
FEATHER BEDS, ALL QUALITIES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
HUSK MATTRESSES, &C.

THIS SOLID
Walnut Parlor Set,
Comprising Seven Pieces, covered in Hair Cloth or any color all Wool Terry, only $51 00.
All Styles of Furniture at Equally Low Prices!
CARPETS! CARPETS!
At our Carpet Department can be seen the largest assortment of all makes and qualities, and best patterns of Foreign and Domestic Carpets at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

BUY THE
AGATHORRYTON
SILVER STEEL
BED SPRING,
Warranted All Steel-Wire.
The Best and Most Comfortable Spring in the World. Noiseless and Durable.
FURNITURE,
Bedding and Carpets,
GOULD & CO.'S
Grand Depots. *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Middletown Drug Store.
Barr's Old Stand. Established 1844.
ADKISSON & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines,
And Druggists' Sundries Generally.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c.
☞ Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately compounded of *Strictly Pure Medicines.* jan5-tf

Walton, Whann & Co.'s Acidulated Bone Phosphates.

STILL AHEAD! SPLENDID RESULTS!
Farmers! Read the following Testimonials,
And in Seeding your Wheat this Fall use
Walton, Whann & Co.'s
ACID PHOSPHATE,
The Best and Cheapest Fertilizer Ever Sold!
IN FINE ORDER FOR DRILLING!

MT. PLEASANT, DEL., Aug. 23rd, 1878.
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., Dear Sirs:
Last fall I used four tons of your Acid Phosphate, bought of your agent, Henry Clayton, Esq., and am so much pleased with my crop of wheat where I used it, that I want to use it on all my wheat ground this fall. I had twenty-five bushels per acre on corn ground where I used your Acid, and on a clover sod where I use Guano at the same cost per acre, I only had eighteen bushels per acre. It gives me great pleasure to recommend your Acid Phosphate to my fellow farmers, as the best and cheapest Phosphate I ever used.
Yours, &c., JOSHUA CLAYTON.

MT. PLEASANT, DEL., Aug. 23rd, 1878.
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., Dear Sirs:
Your "Acid Phosphate" has done all I could expect, making a good crop on a poor chance; am so well satisfied that it is the thing for wheat, that I shall sow double the number of acres, and more of the "Acid Phosphate" to the acre.
Yours, THOS. CLAYTON.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Aug. 27th, 1878.
To H. Clayton, agent for Walton, Whann & Co.'s "Acid Phosphate."
Dear Sir:—I gave you, last Spring, a certificate, that my wheat was making a fine growth from the application of the "Acid Phosphate." We have now threshed, and the yield is perfectly satisfactory, and I certainly shall use it this Fall.
Respectfully, B. T. BIGGS.

NEAR MT. PLEASANT, DEL., Aug. 24th, 1878.
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., Gentlemen:
When your "Acid Phosphate" was offered to me last fall at a figure *so much less* than I had ever bought Phosphate before, I am free to confess that I thought it *too cheap to be good*, and it was only upon the recommendation of some of my neighbors (who had used it the year before) that I was induced to purchase of your Agent here, Mr. H Clayton, twelve tons. My wheat has now been threshed, resulting in 25 bushels per acre on one field, and a little over 21 on the other. I just finished plowing 30 acres to-day, to be resown in wheat, and the clover has made such growth that it had to be combed out with a harrow, before the plows would turn it under. I am so well satisfied with the Phosphate that I intend using it exclusively on 155 acres of wheat this fall. Very respectfully, JOHN A. JONES.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, DEL., Aug. 6th, 1878.
Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co.—Dear Sirs:
In reply to your inquiries as to the result of your "Acid Phosphate" on my wheat, I would say, after threshing and measuring it, I am entirely satisfied. Part of it was a wheat stubble, and yielded twenty-six bushels per acre, with only two hundred pounds of Phosphate. I shall use it altogether this Fall. Very truly yours, JOHN W. REYNOLDS.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, DEL., Aug. 28th, 1878.
Henry Clayton, Esq, Dear Sir:
In regard to the result of Walton, Whann & Co.'s "Acid Phosphate" on my Wheat crop and also Oats, the use of it proved entirely satisfactory and you have my order for ten tons I shall use it exclusively this fall. Truly yours, &c., J. L. ELLISON.

ST. GEORGES HUNDRED, DEL., Aug. 6th, 1878.
Henry Clayton, Esq.—Dear Sir:
You inquired of me about my present crop of Wheat, dressed with 250 lbs. of Walton, Whann & Co.'s Acid Phosphate, and after looking about among my tenants, answer, that I am perfectly satisfied with the crop everywhere; and believe it was made in great measure by the application of the Acid Phosphate, and repeat, that as long as present standard is kept up, I shall continue to use it. Yours, JOSHUA CLAYTON, of THOS.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, DEL., August 26th, 1878.
Walton, Whann & Co., Gentlemen
I will say in reference to your inquiry of the results of the Acid Phosphate, that I am entirely satisfied with it. Yours respectfully W. P. BIGGS.

MT. PLEASANT, DEL., Aug. 23d, 1878
Mr. Henry Clayton—Dear Sir:
In reply to your inquiry of the result of the "Acid Phosphate," on my Wheat, would say was satisfactory; so much so, that I expect to hand you my order soon for fourteen tons or more. Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. ELLISON.

For terms and full information apply to Henry Clayton, or W. P. Biggs, Mt. Pleasant, or Joseph Hanson, Middletown, Delaware.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
WE CALL THE Attention OF FARMERS TO THE TESTIMONIALS OF THOSE WHO

HAVE USED THE Standard FOR THE Last SIX YEARS WITH Extra Results.
☞ WE ADVISE YOU TO BUY THE BEST.
☞ WE NEED NOT SAY IT IS NOT ADULTERATED.
☞ READ AND BE CONVINCED.

DOVER, July 16, 1878.
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Gentlemen:
Yours of this date is at hand. The crop of wheat upon which your Phosphate was used, has been threshed and the yield is entirely satisfactory. Taking the state of the land into consideration, the tenant has the best crop of wheat in the neighborhood. I have no doubt of the superior quality of your fertilizer, and it seems to be very popular here.
Yours respectfully,
J. P. COMEGYS.

DOVER, July 16, 1878.
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Gentlemen:
I purchased of you last fall mixtures of your Phosphate, with which to sow about fifty acres of wheat upon my farm in Dutch Neck. The result has been entirely satisfactory. The growing wheat was the admiration of all in the neighborhood. My tenant has not threshed yet, but competent judges think it will turn out from eleven to twelve hundred bushels. Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

DOVER, March 8, 1878
David C. Huffecker—Dear Sir:
This is to certify that I have used Hubbard's Phosphate for two successive seasons on wheat, and it has done for me all that I could ask or expect. I have also used it for potatoes with success. I am well pleased with it, after the repeated trials I have given it, that I do not feel willing to exchange it for any other. I bought last fall for wheat, about eight tons, and my wheat is doing finely. Very respectfully, ROBERT WILSON.

WYOMING, May 10, 1878.
Messrs Hubbard & Bro.:
I have used your Phosphate every year since 1874, and have very carefully tested it with nearly all the bone phosphates in our market, and with Peruvian and other Guanos, and have found it equal if not better for the amount of money paid. You may consider my order this year about the same as last, from 12 to 15 tons. Yours,
THOMAS JACKSON.

DOVER, July 16, 1878.
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Dear Sirs:
I have used your Phosphate for the past two years on wheat and corn, and have been fully satisfied with the result, and shall continue to use said Phosphate until I find something better. I used F. Co.'s and Walton & Whann's alongside of yours last fall and find yours fully as good, at less cost.
Yours with respect,
SAMUEL HARGADINE.

CAMDEN, May 9, 1878.
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Gentlemen:
It affords me some pleasure to say the fertilizers used by me, of your manufacture, on my wheat crop, last fall, is fully meeting my expectations. I have enquired of the men who used it for me, and they express themselves perfectfully satisfied with the results so far, and are anxious that I shall secure them a fertilizer of like quality for their wheat crop, to be sown in the fall of the present year.
Yours, &c., A. JACKSON, Jr.

LOCUST GROVE FARM, CAMDEN, DEL., May 1, 1878
Messrs. Hubbard & Bro.—Gentlemen:
In reply to the request made by you some time ago, in reference to the use and general reputation of your *Standard Bone Super Phosphate* in this locality, I now offer you with great pleasure. My first purchase from you was in the spring of 1874, which was carefully tested for my own benefit, in competition with the following well-known brands, viz.: Russell Co.'s, Moro Phillips', Texas Bone, Walton, Whann & Co.; the same amount applied per acre, and land being about the same quality. The result was very much in favor of yours. I have, with other new brands which have been introduced, the same careful test, and now I am fully convinced that we have nothing in the market, as a manure, that stands as high, in its good qualities, as your Standard Bone Phosphate. I might say that your Phosphate, for the last five years, has been almost exclusively used by the majority of our farmers, and, from frequent conversation with them, I find that they speak of it in the highest terms. About Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., my former home, among practical and experienced farmers, where it has been used for the last three years, I hear of the same satisfactory results, and I would think the prospect of your trade at that point is very flattering.
Yours respectfully,
JACOB G. BROWN.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, NEWARK, Del., June 13th, 1878.
Result of analysis of a sample of Super Phosphate, submitted to me by Messrs. Hubbard & Bro., Wyoming, Delaware:

Ammonia	3.36
Available Phosphoric Acid	6.94
Insoluble	86
Or Bone Phosphate rendered soluble	15.15
Undecomposed	1.88
Total Phosphoric Acid	7.80
Equivalent Bone Phosphate	17.03

Da. T. R. WOLF, State Chemist.

In addition to the above, we call attention to two hundred other certificates from practical farmers, published in our Pocket Diary, which will be mailed to any address on application.
In view of the large trade that is now pressing upon us, we are making special discount on all cash orders received this month, which will not only be a saving of money to the buyer, but a decided advantage in quality and condition for drilling. Our stock is now complete, and we are prepared to fill all orders, of any amount, at short notice. Thanks to our friends for past favors, while we hope to have a liberal share of public patronage; and we still ask careful test with any phosphate sold in the market, and report results. Yours, respectfully,
HUBBARD & BRO., Wyoming, Del.

FOR SALE BY

WALLER & CARNAGY,	Kirkwood, Del.
W. J. ELIASON,	Mt. Pleasant, Del.
JOS. HANSON,	Middletown, Del.
JOHN H. BEWLEY,	Smyrna, Del.
JOHN GRAHAM,	Kenton, Del.
DAVID C. HOFFECKER,	Dover, Del.
WM. M. PROUSE & CO.,	Magnolia, Del.
H. COWGILL,	Woodside, Del.
C. C. COOLBAUGH,	Canterbury, Del.
J. B. CONNOR & SON,	Felton, Del.
F. S. FAUCETT & BRO.,	Georgetown, Del.
G. BEDFORD HACKETT,	Millington, Md.
H. S. MANCHA;	Centreville, Md.
GEORGE M. D. HART,	Townsend, Del.

Time Tables.
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
Del. Division.—Time Table.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, MAY 13th, 1878, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		NORTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
7 00	3 00	10 00	—Baltimore—	11 35	3 35	7 55
9 00	5 15	11 45	—Philadelphia—	10 08	1 45	5 40
9 30	6 30	1 05	—Wilmington—	8 50	12 15	4 21
9 38	6 38	1 12	—Del. Junction	8 43	12 08	4 10
9 50	6 48	1 22	—New Castle—	8 32	11 57	4 03
9 52	6 50	1 24	—State Road—	8 24	11 50	3 52
10 01	6 59	1 32	—Bear—	8 21	11 47	3 46
10 04	7 02	1 35	—Rodney—	8 13	11 40	3 39
10 12	7 10	1 41	—Kirkwood—	8 11	11 38	3 37
10 23	7 20	1 56	—Mt. Pleasant—	8 02	11 29	3 26
10 40	7 38	2 08	—Middletown—	7 54	11 20	3 16
10 49	7 47	2 16	—Townsend—	7 37	11 02	2 59
10 57	7 52	2 20	—Blackbird—	7 31	10 57	2 49
11 04	8 00	2 26	—Green Spring—	7 24	10 51	2 42
11 11	8 06	2 32	—Clayton—	7 19	10 45	2 37
11 27	8 20	2 55	—Smyrna—	7 00	10 25	2 20
11 17	8 11	2 41	—Brenford—	7 12	10 36	2 26
11 24	8 18	2 47	—Moorton—	7 05	10 29	2 19
11 35	8 29	2 58	—Dover—	6 53	10 20	2 08
11 42	8 35	3 06	—Wyoming—	6 45	10 12	1 59
11 50		3 10	—Woodside—		10 04	1 50
11 55		3 14	—Canterbury—		9 58	1 45
12 00		3 19	—Felton—		9 52	1 40
12 14		3 37	—Harrington—		9 40	1 29
12 21		3 37	—Farmington—		9 28	1 17
12 31		3 47	—Greenwood—		9 19	1 07
12 45		3 56	—Bridgeville—		9 10	12 55
1 00		4 10	—Seaford—		8 55	12 47
1 13		4 23	—Laurel—		8 41	12 21
1 25		4 35	—Delmar—		8 30	12 16

Smyrna Branch Trains—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 10 45 a m 2 40 and 7 45 p m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7 25 a m., 3 00 and 8 10 p m., to make connection with trains (North and South) from Clayton.
CONNECTIONS:
At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. At Clayton, with Maryland and Delaware Rail Road. At Harrington, with Junction and Breakwater Rail Road. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore Rail Road, and Wicomico and Pocomoke Rail Road and Worcester and Somerset Rail Road.
dec. 2-tf H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

NEW JERSEY
Chemical Company's
Trade W. × C. Mark.
Super-Phosphate
MAINTAINS ITS PAST STANDARD IN every respect, and at the same time it is offered at the most reasonable rates. When large quantities are ordered a liberal discount will be given for cash.
The quality of this Phosphate has not been suffered to deteriorate in the least, and is acknowledged to be one of the very best and strongest manures in the market.
The New Jersey Company are also manufacturing an
Acidulated Phosphate and Soluble Bone and Potash Phosphate,
pronounced by persons who have used it a first-class manure, which they can sell at a much lower rate than the Super-Phosphate.
A chemical analysis of both Phosphates can be seen at the TRANSCRIPT office, or on application to the agent,
JOHN A. REYNOLDS,
aug 24-2m Middletown, Del.

WANTED.—Reliable business men everywhere, to secure purchasers to Village Lots with Farms adjoining, in two new Colonies in Virginia. Only the Lots are sold [at $10 each,] the Farms are deeded gratuitously to working men, mechanics, incipient manufacturers, and others, who buy the lots or settle.
Apply, at once, to E. BAUDER, Principal of "Ridley Hall," Fenton, Genesee Co., Michigan. apr27-6m

HALE'S
HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.
This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.
The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the TAR-BALM CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous Doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.
N.B.—The Tar Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.
PRICES 50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOTTLE.
Great saving to buy large size.
"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.
Sold by all Druggists.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N.Y.

WILLIAM LINDSEY,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Shingles,
SASH, DOORS, etc., etc.,
Chesapeake City, Md.
I HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE LOT OF SUPERIOR
HEMLOCK BILL STUFF,
ALSO,
PINE BILL STUFF,
FROM 12 TO 40 FEET LONG, and FROM 4 × 4 TO 8 × 8 IN SIZE.
A general assortment of 4-4 BOARDS constantly in stock, together with
Siding, Shingles, Pailings, Laths, Sash, Doors, etc., etc.,
All of which I am prepared to offer at very low prices.
Thanking my friends for past favors I respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
WILLIAM LINDSEY.
Chesapeake City, Md., Dec. 29, 1877-tf

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Dailiness, Sick Headache*, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.